FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

26 SEPTEMBER 1986

### Lebanon

An Israeli aircraft raided a Hizballah base in the Al-Biqa' Valley 25 September, AFP announced, citing reports that the low-flying plane fired a missile at a base in Janta, south of Ba'labakk and near the Syrian border. The aircraft evaded antiaircraft fire but the attack caused no casualties, the agency added. Monitored Israeli media have not confirmed the raid.

In Beirut, British journalist David Hirst succeeded in escaping from gunmen who kidnapped him in the southern suburbs early 26 September, AFP reported.

### PLO Prisoners in Cyprus

Three PLO gunmen serving life sentences in Nicosia have issued a statement stressing that they do not want to be released as part of an exchange agreement reached through hostage-taking, *The Cyprus Weekly* disclosed in its 26 September edition. The three, who include Briton Ian Davison, said they "will not accept release under such circumstances," noting that they issued the statement following "rumours" that recent hijackings and kidnappings were carried out to obtain their release.

### Morocco-Israel

Commenting on his meeting with Moroccan King Hassan II, Israeli MK Rafi Edri told Jerusalem radio that he had suggested to Hassan that the latter be a member of the committee to prepare an international conference. While Edri said he did not have any mandate from Prime Minister Shim'on Peres for this proposal, he added that the idea "was not rejected" by the Moroccan king. The radio noted that Edri delivered a message from Peres to Hassan, who gave the MK a message for Peres.

### African Conference in Libya

More than 75 African groups are attending a conference of African progressive forces and liberation movements which opened in Tripoli 25 September, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio reported.

### Sudanese Radios

A radio station broadcasting in Arabic to the Sudanese Army has begun using the frequency normally used by the SPLA's English service, which has moved to a different frequency. The army radio praised the Sudanese-Ugandan border agreement and denounced SPLA leader John Garang's attempts to "sabotage" Sudanese-Ugandan relations.

### Iran-Iraq War

Iran is preparing for a "grand act," Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani declared in remarks reported by IRNA following a meeting of Iran's Supreme Defense Council.

### DRA-Pakistan

The DRA Foreign Ministry summoned the Pakistani charge d'affaires to protest a "provocative" overflight by a Pakistani military reconnaissance aircraft 9 September, Kabul radio reported, adding that the Pakistani envoy was also told that the DRA rejects Pakistan's "baseless allegations" about DRA violations inside Pakistan on 16, 17, and 19 September.

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### PDPA Politburo Discusses Domestic, Foreign Issues

*LD260840 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0442 GMT 26 Sep 86*

[Text] Kabul, September 25, BAKHTAR: A periodic session of Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan was held here today.

The Politburo session assessed the establishment of the military university of the Armed Forces of the DRA.

Likewise, the Politburo session evaluated the proposal of the presidium of all-Afghanistan Women's Council in connection with the future growth of the women's movement in the DRA, and adopted decisions on the score.

The Politburo session heard the report of Mir Sahib Karwal, alternate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA CC, concerning the results of the participation of the Afghan delegation at the international conference of Pyongyang for the ensurance of peace and devoiding of the Korean peninsula from nuclear weapons. The session evaluated positive the participation of the Afghan delegation at the conference and its accrued results.

The Politburo session also discussed and approved the proposal of the Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organisation of the DRA respecting the trip of the delegation of the organisation headed by Abdul Rahim Hatif, [spelling as received] president of the Central Council of the National Fatherland front of the DRA, for participation at the World Peace Congress to be held in Copenhagen on October 15-19, 1986.

The Politburo session also discussed a number of home and foreign issues.

### Dost Interview Cited on USSR Stance on World Situation

*LD252034 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari*
*1530 GMT 25 Sep 86*

[Text] Shah Mohammad Dost, the DRA foreign affairs minister, in an interview with a TASS correspondent said: The Soviet Union presented to the United Nations a constructive and comprehensive speech which contains all the issues of the contemporary world and reflects the real picture of the current international situation.

Shah Mohammad Dost added: The program of the Soviet Union reflects the principled stand of that country on key problems such as the achievement of disarmament and the safeguarding of of international security. The Soviet Union speech emphasized the very important elements of safeguarding international security, ending nuclear tests, and enforcing a moratorium of nuclear tests. A halt to nuclear tests is the beginning of the real process of nuclear disarmament, which has long been a desire of mankind.

Shah Mohammad Dost added: Afghanistan as an Asian country has followed with special attention the proposals of the Soviet Union for the creation of a security system in the continent of Asia. In this sphere, the speech by the head of the Soviet Union delegation to the 41st session of the UN General Assembly is the logical continuation of a specific program which was planned by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee at Vladivostock.

### Pakistani Violations of Air Space Reported, Denounced

*LD251720 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto*
*1530 GMT 25 Sep 86*

[Text] Today at 1200 the charge d'affairs of the Pakistani Embassy in Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the following point was made to him by the director of the First Political Department:

A Pakistani military reconnaissance aircraft entered DRA air space at 1741 on 27 Sobula 1365 [9September 1986]. The plane penetrated the Torkham region at the speed of 600 km per hour for 4 minutes and to the depth of 2 km, and then returned via the same route. [as heard]

The DRA Government denounces this aggressive action and protests to the Pakistani Government. The DRA Government asks the Pakistani military authorities to end these provocative actions. Responsibility for the consequences of these actions undoubtedly rests on the Pakistani authorities.

In order to disguise these provocative actions, the Pakistani military authorities have also alleged that on 16, 17 and 19 September 1986 the DRA Air Force committed land and air violations in the Teri Mangal, Kurram Agency, Northern Waziristan and Chaman regions.

After a full assessment the DRA Government rejects these claims. The DRA Government also demands that the Pakistani authorities end their baseless allegations.

### Armed Forces 'Crush' Rebel Band Ringleader

*LD241806 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto*
*1530 GMT 24 Sep 86*

[Text] A ring leader of a group called Sher Mohammad, nicknamed Mola Kandahari, belonging to the criminal band of Mawlawi Nabi [subgroup within the Islamic Revolutionary movement — Harakat-e Enqelab-e Eslami], was crushed recently together with eight of his criminal accomplices during an operation by the Armed Forces.

A *Bakhtar Information Agency* correspondent reported that this criminal who, for a long time, disrupted the peaceful life of the people of the Mohmand Darrah District and the Shinwar Maj District and who engaged in plundering, murder, and intimidation in these areas, was punished for his foul action at a time when they were waiting at their hideout close to Daka-Torkham highway in order to plunder and rob travellers.

**Karachi: Mujahidin Kill Soviet Troops in Gardeyz**
*BK261028 Karachi Domestic Service in English*
*1005 GMT 26 Sep 86*

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan say the mujahidin have attacked suburban area of the provincial headquarters of Gardeyz with rockets and mortar guns. A number of Soviet-Kabul troops were killed, a large number of (?armored) vehicles destroyed.

**Provisions of Nuclear Agreement With PRC Outlined**
*BK251225 Rawalpindi THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 19 Sep 86 p 3*

[By a staff reporter]

[Text] Islamabad, Sept 18 — The Pakistan-China agreement on peaceful use of nuclear energy signed in Beijing this week envisages cooperation in five important areas including design, construction, and operation of nuclear reactors for research and power.

Briefing newsmen about the agreement, a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that it was the first formal agreement on the subject between the two countries. It specified the areas and forms of cooperation. The agreement was signed by Pakistan Foreign Minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, and Mr Song Jian, Chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology.

The spokesman said that the agreement also spelt out procedures for application of the safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA]. There is also a special article in the agreement which lays down that cooperation in the atomic energy field would solely be for peaceful purposes and any equipment and material transferred from one side to the other shall not be used for military purpose. Further, IAEA safeguards would apply to such transfers.

The areas of cooperation between the two countries are:

— Production of radio isotopes and their use in industry;
— Application of radiation technology in agriculture;
— Cooperation in nuclear medicine and radio therapy;
— Exploration and exploitation of nuclear minerals, and;
— Design, construction and operation of nuclear reactors for research and power.

The forms of cooperation are:

— Exchange of scientific and technological information;
— Holding of symposia and seminars, and;
— Training of personnel and supply of material and equipment.

In reply to a question whether China will participate in the Chashma Nuclear Project, the spokesman said that it was only an enabling agreement and we have not concluded a deal for the manufacture of reactor, nor was it on the anvil [sentence as published].

Questioned further, the spokesman said that China does not produce nuclear reactors for export.

**DAWN Terms Accord 'Major Step Forward'**
*BK251319 Karachi DAWN in English 19 Sep 86 p 15*

[Editorial: "Sino-Pakistan Nuclear Accord"]

[Text] The Sino-Pakistan nuclear cooperation accord signed in Beijing on Monday is a development of far-reaching importance in the context of the relations between the two countries. By its very nature, the development, however, is bound to evoke conflicting reactions in international circles. Some will see it as a measure designed to promote bilateral cooperation between two friendly countries. Others, not so sympathetically disposed towards Pakistan, will be quick to decry it for its implications in the nuclear non- proliferation context. But seen against the background of the cordial relations between China and Pakistan, the agreement should be welcomed as a major step forward in bilateral cooperation, especially in the field of technology. Since 1976 when Islamabad and Beijing signed an agreement on cooperation in science and technology, the two sides have concluded seven protocols to promote technical collaboration in various areas, such as oil exploration, oceanography, industrial standards, and aquaculture. In pursuit of the process laid down by these arrangements, it is but logical that the two governments should have now decided to extend the scope of their cooperation to the peaceful use of nuclear power. Pakistan will, no doubt, be the major beneficiary. Although individually some of its nuclear scientists are of world renown, the Chinese have made far more impressive progress in research and development in the atomic field, training of nuclear scientists, and the manufacture of nuclear science systems. They have nine locally produced reactors operating in the country. Over 4,000 nuclear scientists are conducting research in China, and the country is today in a positin to build without any outside help a medium nuclear power station. Having reached the state where it can export nuclear reactors at competitive prices and share its know-how with other friendly countries, China should quite understandably wish to expand the scope of its cooperation with others. In fact, it took a step in this direction in early 1984 when it joined the IAEA. Later, it concluded nuclear cooperation agreements with Brazil, Japan, and the U.S. The accord between Islamabad and Beijing follows the same pattern.

What, however, needs to be noted about the agreement signed on Monday is that it provides fully for safeguards against the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. The two parties have specifically emphasised that the accord is for peaceful purposes only and, as is standard practice now, they have incorporated in it the safeguards laid down by the IAEA to cover all material and equipment transferred under the agreement. Given the widespread use of nuclear technology for power generation and for other non-military purposes, the peaceful objectives of the Sino-Pakikstan agreement should evoke universal approval. But in view of the furor raised last year in the U.S. Congress and by the media in India and the West about the nature of Pakistan's nuclear programme and China's so-called role in it, one cannot rule out similar reactions to the present accord. If this happens, it will not be the first time that Beijing and Islamabad's credentials on this account have been questioned. China's nuclear cooperation agreement with the U.S. which was initialled in April 1984, met with strong congressional opposition on the alleged ground that China was helping Pakistan design a nuclear bomb. Of course, the allegation had been strongly denied. Yet the Western media kept on making insinuations against Pakistan and China. One only hopes that the performance would not be repeated all over again. There is much to establish Pakistan's and China's commitment to the peaceful use of nuclear technology under the agreement. That many of the doubts expressed last year in the context of non-proliferation were unfounded was

evident by late 1985 when the U.S. Congress cleared the Sino-American nuclear accord. Moreover, Pakistan's willingness to sign the NPT [Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty] on a reciprocal basis with India should help confirm its peaceful intentions in nuclear matters.

### Strong Protest Lodged on 23 Sep Afghan Raid

*BK251716 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 25 Sep 86*

[Text] Kabul regime aircraft violated Pakistan's airspace on Tuesday [23 September] last and fired 31 rockets in Teri Mangal area of Kurram Agency. As a result, three Pakistani nationals and two Afghan refugees were injured. The Afghan charge d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office in Islamabad this afternoon and a strong protest was lodged with him over the unprovoked attack.

### Gandhi's Hijacking Remarks, Declining Relations Viewed

*BK251529 Karachi DAWN in English 22 Sep 86 p 7*

[Editorial: "India-Pakistan Ties — An Unfortunate Turn"]

[Text] Starting with his hasty Press conference at Harare on September 6 on the subject, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has since continued to accuse Pakistan of mishandling the hijacking of the Pan Am airliner in Karachi, and his insinuations and tendentious remarks have led to an unfortunate heightening of tension between the two countries. Nor has the Prime Minister confined himself to the hijacking incident alone. In an interview to *The Washington Post* the other day, Mr Gandhi reverted to some of the old allegations — the U.S. military aid to Islamabad and Pakistan's nuclear programme — which India sees fit to hurl from time to time at this country. The Prime Minister's attitude has been faithfully reflected in a section of the Indian Press which has launched a full-blast tirade against this country. The whole approach is regrettable, particularly because it shows scant regard for truth and objectivity and speaks of deep-seated prejudice against this country. Even some leading Opposition leaders in India were struck by the sweeping nature of Mr Gandhi's remarks and have termed his reactions to the hijack episode "hasty ... and imbalanced". Indeed, had India any genuine complaints about the handling of the incident, the matter could have been tackled through the normal diplomatic channel. The Indian Prime Minister's way of going about it, his accusation of mishandling of the hijack affair even before the necessary facts of the case have been known and verified lead one to suspect that the incident is being used merely as a ruse to malign Pakistan.

This view is further strengthened by the fact that Pakistan has quite clearly indicated its willingness to share with India all the facts of the situation once they become known. Mr Gandhi has insinuated that Pakistan deliberately encouratges hijacking by treating hijackers 'leniently'. Nothing can be further from the truth. For one thing, Pakistan is among the few countries which prescribe the death penalty for those guilty of air piracy. For another, Pakistani commandos did a good job of rescuing two Indian passenger planes hijacked to Pakistan — one in 1981 and another in 1983 — without any loss of life, a performance which was widely appreciated in India itself. These facts speak for themselves. However, while the latest setback only testifies to the vulnerability of the attempt towards the normalisation of Indo-Pakistan relations, the fact is that the process of deterioration in relations had started much earlier. After what was being greeted as a significant breakthrough in their bilateral relations following President Ziaul Haq's visit to New Delhi in December last, ties between the two countries have been steadily declining. There are strong indications that the several measures that were discussed during the President's visit — including steps to increase trade, talks on the Siachin Glacier and the no-war pact as well as the decision regarding an agreement on not attacking each other's nuclear installations — have since been stalled and the efforts towards normalisation have now virtually come to a standstill. The change in the atmosphere is best reflected in the fact that the proposed visit to Pakistan by the Indian Prime Minister appears to be definitely off. The goodwill created and hopes aroused in December had, as a matter of act, begun to evaporate soon after, as India began to accuse Pakistan of involvement in the Sikh problem in East Punjab. Added to this was New Delhi's continual harping on the alleged evil intentions behind Pakistan's nuclear programme. The attitude is all the more unfortunate in that accusations of this kind tend to stall the process of normalisation and vitiate the climate of relations, thus thwarting the possibility of constructive initiatives.

Indo-Pakistan differences are far too deeply entrenched to be wished away or removed overnight. But the step-by-step approach the two sides seemed to have opted for at one time could have led to a gradual improvement of relations and a fair degree of understanding between New Delhi and Islamabad. It is unfortunate that this has not quite happened — largely because of the absence of a spirit recriprocity from the other side. In the prevailing atmosphere of mistrust and suspicion even minor matters tend to get magnified.

Nothing illustrates the point better than the hijacking episode which in the Indian official view was allowed to be blown beyond all proportions — even to the extent of becoming an obstable in its own right in the path of normalisation. This only proves how treacherous and pitfall-ridden the process of a return to normal relations can be. As for the other two major issues that appear to be bothering the Government in New Delhi, the nuclear issue is closely linked to the overall feeling of mistrust that exists between the two sides. A solution to this problem could have been found a long time ago if India had responded to Pakistan's proposals for mutual inspection of each other's nuclear installations on a reciprocal basis and simultaneous forswearing of any resort to the nuclear military option. These suggestions could still form the basis of negotiations if New Delhi so wished. As for Pakistan's alleged involvement in the troubles in East Punjab, India would do well to note that its troubles with the Sikhs are of a socio-culture and political nature and have arisen largely from India's own crisis of national unity and integration. Accusing foreign countries of fomenting trouble without any hard evidence may perhaps help temporarily by diverting popular attention from the Government's own failure to meet an internal challenge but the problem will still be there until it is solved.

## 'Interpreter' Details Events of Hijacking

*BK251400 Rawalpindi THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 19 Sep 86 P 8*

[Iqbal Mirza Report]

[Text] Karachi, Sept 18: The terrorists who had seized Pan Am flight 73 at the Karachi airport on Sept 5 had told the authorities they had worn coffins [as published] and "if any foolish act is tried from the side of Pakistan Government, there will be deaths on the aircraft."

They had further threatened that if there [as published] request was not granted they would blow up the aircraft as they had put explosives inside the aircraft.

This was disclosed here today by Mr Naseem A. Khan, Base Manager, Saudia [Airlines] Who had acted as an interpreter between the terrorists and the government negotiating team.

When Air Marshal Khurshid Anwar Mirza Director-General, Civil Aviation Authority called him on that morning and requested him to talk to the hijackers who had already killed one passenger, "on humanitarian grounds I agreed and started negotiating with the hijackers on behalf of the Government of Pakistan," he told *The Pakistan Times* in an exclusive interview.

Mr Naseem, who is a Saudi remained in the Air Traffic control throughout and showed high sense of duty and skill in keeping the hijackers cool and relaxed as laid down under the ICAO conventions.

He said that "most and mainly" all instructions were given to him by Air marshal Mirza and relayed accordingly to the hijackers.

Initially, he said the hijackers were furious and confused and demanding to the extent that they were ready to explode the aircraft if their demands were not met.

Besides taking instructions from Pakistan authorities, I at my own kept them engaged in long dialogue in Arabic to make them feel that they have not committed any serious crime and ultimately succeeded in convincing the hijackers to get the deadline fixed at 7 p.m., he said.

Mr Naseem said that their main demand was that they had nothing against the Government of Pakistan but they needed a cockpit crew to go to Larnaca in Cyprus, adding: "If our request is not granted we will explode the aircraft as we have put explosives inside the aircraft and have worn coffin [as published] and will not let it happen like the three major incidents of Lufthansa, TWA, and Egypt Air and if any foolish act is tried from the side of Government of Pakistan there will be deaths on the aircraft and for the consquences Pakistan Government will be responsible."

He said that because of his long experience of working in different countries he was able to convince the hijackers and managed to keep them cool. No passenger was killed and "we were successful in our attempts," he said.

During this time we came quite close to the hijackers and became "very friendly" with their leader Mustafa, Mr Naseem said and added "we requested that they leave children, women, and elderly passengers but they said they would release them only if cockpit crew was provided to them".

In fact hijackers Mustafa who was the only one talking said: "you are gentleman and I believe you" On this Mr. Naseem again asked him to release the aforesaid passengers but again his answer was in negative. "I want the cockpit crew first," he said.

Realising that the hijackers were in good mood and they had started accepting our viewpoint to the extent that they were asking for our suggestions showing thereby how relaxed they had become not to kill any passenger, we again repeated our request for the release of women, chidren, and elderly passengers but they again refused.

Mr Naseem said that at 6.30 p.m. the hijackers again pressed for their demands, i.e. bring back the original crew who had escaped from the hatch, or provide a PIA cockpit crew.

He said that in reply to this demand he told the hijackers, "when you made this attempt of hijacking, the cockpit crew got frightened and escaped. In the process one of them broke his legs and the other two were scared.

Regarding the second demand that a cockpit crew be provided, Mr Naseem told the hijackers that PIA crew could not fly this equipment. They accepted this contention which showed their unpreparedness and instable mental condition.

He said that at this stage they had planned to kill one passenger every 10 minutes but we were able to convince them. We also told them that since the Cyprus airport has been closed what should be done next. Their answer was that they would go to Cyprus as their friends were waiting for them.

Mr Naseem said we informed the hijackers that a new crew was on its way and it would take 8 to 10 hours for them to reach Karachi and it would take further five to six hours to reach Cyprus thus diverting their attention. On their query as to where the cockpit crew was coming from they were informed that it was coming from Frankfurt.

Mr Naseem said that at about 7.30 p.m. the hijackers demanded that the lights at the airport where the aircraft was parked be switched on and repeated that foolish acts should not be tried. They were informed that the authorities were trying to put the lights on and he assured the hijackers that as soon as he finished talking to them he would himself go to see the situation. At this the hijackers replied "Hayakallah".

Mr Naseem said later on when he tried to talk to them they did not respond as they had switched the system off and were busy with something else. They just refused talking any more.

Mr Naseem showed exemplary courage and valour when he pulled up his black Mercedes and drove along with Air Marshal Mirza and Mr Arif Daroga, country manager Pan Am up to the aircraft with the lights of the car switched off. They noticed there

were no lights inside the aircraft. They then went on the other side and noted that: A torch was moving about in the cockpit area looking for knobs, and all of a sudden the "auxiliary power unit of the aircraft packed up [as published] in front of us." There was nobody around the aircraft at that time and Air Marshal Mirza said that the body-heat of 390 passengers in the aircraft (the airconditioning had stopped working) and no lights would confuse the passengers as well as the hijackers and the situation could become dangerous. He also informed Mr Tariq to alert the commandos if anything went wrong.

Mr Nassem said that Air Marshal Mirza rushed back to the Governor to apprise him of the situation and after a while came back and asked him and Mr Daroga to talk with the hijackers.

"We went back to the aircraft in the VIP bus with our lights on. We were about 150 metres away from the aircraft when we saw people rushing out of the aircraft, shouting save us, they are killing us, they were full of blood and there was complete panic. All of a sudden we heard firing and blasts from the plane, when we got near we saw people jumping from the wings of the plane, from the leading and trailing edge and passengers were going in all directions.

"When I heard the firing, I must say I was scared but Air Marshal Mirza shouted for the ASF [Airport Security Force] and shouted on the megaphone that ASF and Commandos please rush on to the aircraft. I saw a lady rushing towards the tarmac. I caught her and put her on the bus".

"While this was going on Air Marshal showed bravery by not being bothered by the bullets and continued to be in the 'front line' even though I told him that firing was going on, please hide youself but he continued".

"Air Marshal Mirza asked that the transit passengers evacuate the transit lounge. I was carrying the megaphone and when I was stopped by the ASF at Terminal 2 I pushed them and entered the lounge and shouted on the megaphone to the passengers to please evacuate the lounge as it was an emergency in Urdu and English. "I saw the passengers from the hijacked plane rushing to the lounge some of them were bleeding very badly while some others had broken legs.

"The ASF were not allowing them to enter the terminal and asking them to identify themselves. Once the passengers were on the terminal Air Marshal Mirza asked to arrange tea or coffee for them so that they could relax. I shouted on the megaphone for tea and coffee."

"Unbelievably at this time some one put out the lights of Terminal 2 and again Air Marshal Mirza shouted to put the lights on and I repeated his command on the megaphone. During this time I saw one passenger beating another passenger and shouting that he is a hijacker. Realising that the passenger was right I shouted on the megaphone for the ASF to come and catch him. When the other passengers and people round them realized this they moved away very quickly but other passengers came and caught him and tied him up."

"Then one of the hostess started shouting to close the door or else the hijackers would come in from the door and start shooting again. Air Marshal Mirza and myself were approached by people who were bleeding profusely and one passenger had a bullet in his body and was shouting for help. Air Marshal Mirza rushed to the ambulances and started putting the injured passengers into the ambulance but the ASF refused to let the ambulance out asking for identification. Again I shouted on the megaphone upon instructions to let the ambulance pass.

Mr Naseem said that the Pan Am passengers told him that they were taken good care of due mainly to Air Marshal Mirza who till last minute remained calm and composed to the extent of offering tea and coffee to the passengers. While a Pan Am employee standing near-by was having Coca Cola, before the passengers were served anything.

Mr Naseem said he believed that the panic was created among the hijackers when one of the hostesses tried to open L-W door which was not completely closed from the beginning for which she was shot by the hijackers, while L4 and R4 doors were opened by one of the crew and one of the passengers.

The hijackers seeing that the situation had gone out of control started shooting. They also ultimately got confused as three of them came out of the aircraft with the passengers.

During this time Mr Naseem said no one asked for an outside auxiliary power unit to be provided.

"I am proud of Air Marshal Khurshid Mirza that throughout the period he was on his feet and the Governor Lt-Gen. Jehan Dad, who supervised and guided the entire operation. I have tried to assist in the best possible way which I did as per the letter of Governor of Sind appreciating my efforts dated Sept. 11, 86", he said.

Mr Naseem said that indeed it was a great achievement that the hijacked aircraft was released from the very place it was hijacked, all the hijackers arrested alive, lives of passengers, except those killed in the shootout and subsequently in the hospitals saved, and the aircraft not allowed to move or else it could have been blown up by the hijackers who were well armed with high explosives.

## SRI LANKA

### Government Warns Opponents of Tamil Autonomy Law

*BK251431 Hong Kong AFP in English 1317 GMT 25 Sep 86*

[Text] Colombo, Sept 25 (AFP) — The Sri Lankan Government warned Thursday of execution, life imprisonment, or loss of property and civic rights for those who oppose its plan to end the bloody Tamil crisis.

In a communique that followed a Cabinet decision Wednesday, the government said there was evidence that some opposition groups are preparing violent acts such as street fights and sabotage.

It also charged that attempts were being made to prevent MP's from using their vote to approve legislation that would offer Sri Lanka's minority Tamil community more autonomy through provincial councils.

An campaign by militant Tamils for a separate Tamil state has claimed more than 2,000 lives by unofficial count in the past 21 months.

The communique said peaceful opposition will be allowed, but those planning undemocratic measures will be severely dealt with under harsh emergency regulations.

The penalties include execution, 20 years' imprisonment, and forfeiture of all property from anyone planning to prevent the president, MP's, or members of the security forces from performing their legitimate duties.

The communique also said the Cabinet had decided to appoint a presidential commission to look into any speeches or writing aimed at organizing anti-government movements.

The commission would have the power to recommend to Parliament the imposition of civic disabilities on any person against whom a charge is proved.

### Terrorists Kill German Deutsche Welle Engineer

*BK261202 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 26 Sep 86*

[Text] A German engineer attached to the Deutsche Welle [word indistinct] radio relay station was shot dead at Erukkanpitiya, Kumburakpidi, in the Trincomalee District. This took place last night, over 500 meters away from the radio station. [Words indistinct] said about this as another act of warfare between rival terrorist groups. In this case the LTTE [Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam] killed this German because he had given some mines to the EPRLF [Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front] and EROS [Eelam Revolutionary Organization of Students] groups.

About 1 and 1/2 months ago, similar situation arose when a Danish couple driving a car in the area was shot at, and the husband was killed by the terrorists. The reason for the killing has been attributed by the wife and others working on the project to the increasing rivalry between the terrorist groups.

## Khamene'i Condemns Iraq's Supporters in Friday Prayers

*LD261253 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian*
*1030 GMT 26 Sep 86*

[Text] Today, on the 5th day of the imposed war week, code-named labbayk ya imam [we respond to they call o imam] political-religious Friday prayer ceremonies were held throughout the country today. Tehran's population, with their presence at Tehran university and in the surrounding thoroughfares, also observed the Friday prayers under the imamate of Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i today.

During these ceremonies, attended by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran from the ranks of the Army and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, the police and gendarmerie, the special Some'ehsara Brigade, the families of the martyrs, the popular mobilization forces from Savad Kuh and the 'Ashura-2 convoy marchers, the chairman of the Supreme Defense Council referred to the unparalleled resistance put up by the various strata of the nation throughout the 6 years of the imposed war, and said: War week constitutes the week of the anniversary of sacred defense — our nation has unceasingly continued its intrepid movement during the past 6 years. Therefore, the beginning of the war was indeed the beginning of our sacred defense and the starting point for the manifestation of the bravery of all the nation's strata in the face of world arrogance; and war week is the week of glorifying 6 years of sacred defense which has tempered our nation and introduced Islam to the world as a momentous power to mobilize the masses and the Islamic Republic of Iran as a stable, consolidated system.

Referring to the mistakes made by world arrogance in imposing the war on the Iranian nation, Tehran's Friday imam said: The first mistake made by world arrogance was that by turning the Iraqi regime into a shield against the Islamic Republic of Iran it wished to prevent the export of the Islamic Revolution. However, during the 6-year war the culture of the Islamic Revolution has been exported. The attraction of the Islamic Revolution to the world people has increased, and the Iranian nation's invincible morale in the face of the onslaught of world arrogance has sharply drawn the attention of the world's nations.

The second mistake made by world arrogance was that by equipping the Iraqi warmongering regime it wanted to check the decisive victory of the Islamic Republic of Iran. However, the longer the heroic resistance of our nation in this war lasts, the greater will be our victory and the only way left open to world arrogance and Saddam's protectors is to stop their assistance to the Iraqi regime so as to minimize their losses.

The third mistake made by Saddam's protectors was their continued attempts — with all the power at their disposal — to dash the hopes of the responsible leaders of the Islamic Republic and those of our nation with regard to continuing their resistance to and battling against the Zionist enemy, since they know that if these immense fighting forces were to continue their victorious movement as before, then the victory of the Islamic Republic of Iran would be definite and decisive.

However, they should know that a nation which at the outset of the war used to hear the crash and thunder of Zionist enemy shells in Ahvaz and Dezful and felt the enemy's fire on its body and yet did not cease its battle, and which today is tightening its powerful grip around the throat of the aggressive enemy, such a nation will remain steadfast in its resolve toward the destruction of the enemy and toward this end it will not allow any doubts or vacillations to mar its course, and our combatants will sort out the business of the war in one way or another!

Referring to the protection and support afforded by certain countries in the Persian Gulf basin to the Zionist Iraqi regime in order to pave the ground for extending the flames of war to the Persian Gulf, the chairman of the Supreme Defense Council warned: Should the flames of war be lit up in the Persian Gulf it is these countries exporting oil in the Persian Gulf that will sustain the most harm. Therefore, it behooves them to stop their protection of the Iraqi regime.

The chairman of the Supreme Defense Council added: What has brought our nation to this level of power and might throughout the 6 years of war is its resistance, self-sacrifice, and the presence of the nation's strata on the battlefields; and we should perpetuate this power and greatness emanating from faith with a vast movement by our combatant mobilization forces toward the fronts.

## Hashemi-Rafsanjani Reveals Preparation for 'Grand Act'

*LD251919 Tehran IRNA in English 1906 GMT 25 Sep 86*

[Text] Tehran, Sept 25, IRNA — Majlis Speaker Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani said here Thursday that the Islamic Republic was preparing for a "grand act" and advised Iraq's backers in the war to discontinue their support for the war-mongering Ba'thist regime. He reiterated that Iran would not forego its legitimate rights and that "we are determined to make the enemy regret his aggression and crimes."

Speaking after a meeting of the Supreme Defence Council (SDC), Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani also referred to Iraq's military attacks on Iran's industrial points and said it was the only way the Baghdad rulers could display their military presence.

The SDC spokesman predicted that the Baghdad regime would continue this desperate policy but stressed that "despite our unwillingness (to attack Iraqi installations) we will retaliate to the point that Iraq would regret (and stop these acts)."

Pointing to the propaganda ballyhoo made about an attack on a British ship in the Persian Gulf, Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani said the superpowers are aware that most of the ships in the Persian Gulf are attacked by French made Exocet missiles supplied to Iraq. He said the propaganda launched by the imperialist mass media in this connection only aimed at deviating the public.

The Majlis speaker reiterated that security in the Persian Gulf should be for all or none.

### Khamene'i: Saddam, Ba'thist Party Should Be 'Ousted'

*LD252102 Tehran IRNA in English 1639 GMT 25 Sep 86*

[Text] Tehran, Sept 25, IRNA — President 'Ali Khamene'i Thursday expressed hope that great Iranian victories during the current Iranian year would convince the world as well as the Ba'th Party itself that Saddam together with the Iraqi Ba'thist Party should be ousted.

He made the remarks in a meeting with the families of martyrs in Be'sat township here on the fourth day of the war week, the day to honour the war martyrs, POW's, and those missing in action.

Paying [word indistinct] tributes to martyrs, POW's and those missing in action, the president said that future Iranian generations and the world will study the devotion and sacrifice of the Iranian nation for Islam.

During the four-hour meeting, President Khamene'i consoled the children of the martyrs, POW's, and those missing in action separately.

### IRGC Commander Shamkhani Vows Defeat for Saddam

*LD252046 Tehran IRNA in English 1900 GMT 25 Sep 86*

[Text] Tehran, Sept 25, IRNA — Iranian Muslim combatants will not allow the Iraqi forces even a moment's respite during the coming months, said Commander of the Islamic Revolution's Guard Corps (IRGC) Ground Forces 'Ali Shamkhani Thursday.

In a telephone conversation with the nation-wide Iranian television here on the occasion of the war week, the commander said that Iraqi dictator Saddam Husayn has no way out of this imposed war, except total defeat.

"This will be a good lesson for would-be aggressors and tyrants," he added.

### U.S., USSR Stance on War Noted; Victory To End Doubts

*NC251332 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 25 Sep 86*

[Commentary by the Central News Unit's Research Group: "The United Nations, the Superpowers, and the 6th Year of the Imposed War"]

[Excerpts] The UN Security Council has seriously considered the question of the imposed war on two occasions. The first was at the request of seven Arab League foreign ministers. The Arab League secretary general and the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Iraq, Kuwait, Morocco, Tunisia, and the YAR met in Baghdad 3 and 1/2 years ago. Their emergency session followed the victorious "Kheybar" operations, and the participants were asked to call on or contact various countries and international organizations. Their mission was to acquaint those they met with Iraq's proposals for ending the war, and to solicit the opinion of the leaders and rulers of the important countries on their side. The 7-member committee's other objective was to isolate Iran politically and to cut our oil exports by speaking to customers and convincing them not to buy Iranian goods. This was tantamount to the imposition of economic restrictions. In retrospect, it is clear that in the 3 and 1/2 years since the Arab League's 7-member committee adopted these recommendations, its initiatives have met with little success. [passage omitted]

In the 6th year of the imposed war, and in the wake of the "Val-Fajr-8" campaign, the U.S. Government made both tacit and open admissions that its vital interests in the Persian Gulf were threatened. It told the Congress that it would supply missiles to Saudi Arabia to prevent any escalation of the conflict. Among America's activities in the past year was the dispatch of high-ranking military officers to the Middle East, and to the Persian Gulf states in particular, where they were to form a firsthand assessment of the situation. The United States also tried to put out feelers to these countries so they might ask for American aid. In addition to pressuring Iran's allies in the region, it sought to isolate our country internationally by driving down oil prices to reduce Iran's purchasing power.

However, it is the stability of our revolution that so angers imperialist powers like the United States. Thus, it is only natural that such a country could never support our revolution. In the past year of the war, the United States has strengthened its politicial, economic, and military ties with the Iraqi regime, and has not missed a single opportunity to launch a propaganda attack on Iran or its revolution. The Soviet Union is just like the United States, as it condemns the conflict without mentioning the parties or factors responsible, and also provides Iraq with arms. In its rivalry with America, the Soviet Union lobbies for influence in Iraq and has placed still more weapons at Baghdad's disposal.

In terms of a general assessment, one can easily see that the main objective of both East and West is to maintain a military balance in the imposed war and to prevent an Iranian victory. They are well aware that an Iraqi triumph is virtually impossible. They clearly do not want us to win, for they fear that the Islamic Revolution would be exported in its entirety, and the region would undergo a change.

Therefore, the superpowers are insisting on a political settlement, and are opposed to an Iranian victory. They are marshaling all their resources to prevent a military end to the war, which is tantamount to supporting Iraq and a prolongation of the conflict.

In any case, the fighters of Islam have shown with each new operation, that the so-called altruism of East and West, as well as their political machinations, have no meaning. They have proved that, contrary to what some Third World countries believe, the superpowers are extremely vulnerable. The Islamic Revolution was the greatest blow to the imperialists' hope for the destructive fortification of the Persian Gulf. The imposed war, which they were responsible for starting, has dealt decisive blows to their interests. It is clear that a final victory and Iraq's unconditional surrender will put an end to all doubts, and seriously endanger, or completely destroy the regional interests of world oppression.

### Envoy in Damascus Says Area of War Not To Expand

*JN251303 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 25 Sep 86*

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] Iranian Ambassador in Damascus Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Hasan Akhtari held a news conference today on the Iraq-Iran war anniversary. On current mediations to stop the war, the ambassador said: There is much talk and many rumors about this but there is nothing new in this regard.

On the Iranian threats to the Gulf states, the ambassador said: We have not threatened to expand the area of war and have no ambitions against any inch of Iraqi or Gulf territory. We do not at all wish the area of war to expand. He added: These reports are untrue and are aimed at creating concern in the region. We repeat what we have said to our brothers in the Gulf: If you really want to end the war you must stop your assistance to Iraq.

On terrorism and kidnapping in Lebanon, the Iranian ambassador said: Iran is one of the victims of hostage-taking. We have not and will not support such acts but we condemn terrorism and such acts. He added: Nobody knows the number or identity of these groups and because we do not know them we have no means of pressuring them. The kidnapping operations are tied to the U.S.- Israeli threats against Muslims.

On Iran's position toward Resolution No 425 and the presence of international forces, including the French, in southern Lebanon, the ambassador said: The future will prove how successful these forces will be in preventing Israel from continuing its operations against Lebanon. The presence of the international forces in the south is useless because Israel is not prepared to withdraw but is carrying out one aggression after another.

Concluding, the Iranian ambassador said: We neither support nor approve of attacks on international forces but we cannot support the presence of the international forces in southern Lebanon.

### Communique 2,605 Reports Heavy Fire in Mehran

*LD251858 Tehran IRNA in English 1831 GMT 25 Sep 86*

[Text] Tehran, Sept 25, IRNA — The Iranian Navy intercepted five foreign ships in the Hormuz Strait Wednesday but allowed them to continue voyage upon being satisfied that they were not carrying war-related goods for Iraq, according to a military communique released here Thursday.

The 2,605th communique of the Joint Staff Command of the Islamic Republic's Armed Forces added that fire exchanges between the two sides continued throughout the nearly 1,200 km.-long war fronts, raging heavier in the Mehran theatre in the central sector during Wednesday and Thursday. In these operations, Iran's Islamic combatants held the upper hand checking all enemy activities and inflicted considerable losses and damage upon the Iraqi forces.

The Iranian forces besides halting movement of Iraqi vehicles in the Mehran operational region, killed or wounded several enemy troops as well as destroying eight armament emplacements and lookout posts and five vehicles.

An Iraqi patrol group, attempting to penetrate the Iranians' positions in the Hajj 'Umran region of the northwestern fronts on Tuesday night, was immediately routed by the timely fire of the Islamic defenders.

Also, the Iranian forces checked movement of Iraqi tanks in a region west of Eyn-Khosh and Yebis areas of the southern fronts.

The communique further said that reconnaissance flights of Iraqi helicopters and aircraft over the southen fronts of Kushk and Chazzabeh were immediately controled by the anti-aircraft fire of the Iranian troops.

It concluded that more Iraqi troops were killed or wounded in the southern fronts when the Iranians, firing on enemy strongholds, demolished a munitions depot and some of their bunkers during the afore-mentioned period.

### Official on Iraqi 'Miscalculation'

*LD252028 Tehran IRNA in English 1840 GMT 25 Sep 86*

[Text] Tehran, Sept 25, IRNA — Iraqi regime's miscalculation to attack Mehran led the Iranian Muslim combatants to consolidate their positions in the northwestern region, said Colonel 'Ali Seyyed Shirazi, a member of the Supreme Defense Council Thursday.

Addressing the Foreign Ministry's personnel here, Shirazi said that the Iranian forces have taken control of strategic heights which has farther increased their superiority over the enemy in Mehran operational region.

"The straightest way to Karbala passes from Mehran and our forces are now overlooking the strategic Badra-Basrah road", Shirazi said.

The border town of Mehran is the shortest point from the Iranian border to the Iraqi capital Baghdad, less than 100 kms.

The colonel said that before the "Val-Fajr-8" offensive last February, Western military experts believed that the Iranian forces were incapable of breaking Iraq's strong fortifications, but the liberation of Iraq's Al-Faw has proven their analysis wrong.

On the Karbala'-3 offensive, launched early September on the Al-'Ummayah and Al-Bakr terminals, Shirazi said that it was a limited commando assault which paid great dividends and this special method will be taught to the new generation as part of military training.

Meanwhile, employees of the Iranian diplomats residing in foreign countries as well as foreign sympathizers of the Islamic Revolution have donated 40 kilos of gold as well as $2 million in cash for the war fronts.

### Commander Views Operation

*PM251423 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 20 Sep 86 p 3*

*[Keyhan* interview with Commander of the Ground Forces Colonel Hoseyn Hasani Sa'di in Khorramabad; date not given]

[Text] The unity of the Armed Forces is very coordinated and something to be proud of. The Islamic warriors live in complete readiness and there are no shortages to carry out the final offensive.

Colonel Hoseyn Hasani Sa'di, commander of the Ground Forces, who arrived in Khorramabad to introduce the new commander of training camp number 07 in that town, made this comment in an interview with our correspondent.

He discussed the operations of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Mehran, and said: The operation in Mehran was the completion of the Karbala' 1 operation. It started with an attack at the heart of the enemy in an area northwest of the Mehran theater. We were able to deliver effective and heavy blows against the flimsy Iraqi Army.

We liberated the important and strategic hill number 270 and its surrounding heights inside Iraqi territory. He continued: The enemy was not aware of our attack at the beginning. They were completely disheartened and lacked morale. The warriors of Islam managed to achieve their preplanned goals despite the very complicated obstacles in their path.

The commander of the Ground Forces added: The warriors of Islam live in total readiness and there are no shortages to stage the final offensive. With the order of the commander in chief of the Armed Forces [Khomeyni] we shall pound the entire length of the war fronts of light against dark. The initiative is in our hands, and considering the fact that this is the fate-determining year, we are now in the best circumstances to achieve our goal. Fortunately the unity of the Islamic forces is very coordinated and something to be proud of.

The commander of the Ground Forces also visited the "flower-garden" [graveyard] of the martyrs of this town and remembered them in a prayer. He also met and talked with the imam's representative in Lorestan Province.

### Foreign Journalists Briefed

*LD251913 Tehran IRNA in English 1625 GMT 25 Sep 86*

[Text] Mehran, Ilam Prov., Sept 25, IRNA — Foreign and local newsmen visited the eight newly liberated heights in the operational region northwest of Mehran Thursday. The visit lasted six hours and the newsmen sketched reports and took photographs from the heights.

An operational commander, briefing the reporters said that all the heights including the highest one No 270 were liberated by the Iranian Army during the successful Karbala'-1 offensive on September 16 and Iraqi attempts to retake them have been in vain.

Iraqi troops launched three counteroffensives which were repulsed by the Muslim combatants, the commander said. At present they have taken shelter around the Iraqi border towns of Badra, Zurbatiyah [words indistinct] artillery fire, he added.

Asked about the military and economic importance of Mehran by the French daily *Le Monde*'s correspondent, the commander answered that the town had a population of 15,000 at the outset of the war (22 September 1980) and enjoyed extensive agricultural and cattlebreeding facilities.

To a question from a German reporter that according to the Western media reports Iraq has withdrawn from all Iranian territory and therefore Iran should stop the war, the commander answered that the claim is baseless and the Baghdad regime still occupies some border areas.

"Iraq is the aggressor and Iran will continue the war until the downfall of the Ba'thist regime", said the commander.

Meanwhile governor of Mehran who was also present at the fronts told reporters that the Iraqi regime has destroyed 2,500 houses, 550 shops, and 14 mosques in Mehran in the course of its imposed war.

The foreign newsmen were from Germany, France, Britain, Egypt, and Pakistan.

### Heavy Industry Minister Departs for 3-Nation Tour

*LD260159 Tehran IRNA in English 1644 GMT 25 Sep 86*

[Text] Tehran, Sept 25, IRNA — Heavy Industries Minister Behzad Nabavi left for Ankara Thursday afternoon on the first leg of his three-nation tour to Turkey, West Germany, and Bulgaria.

During his one-day visit to Turkey, Nabavi will discuss bilateral economic relations as well as implementation of the Tehran-Ankara letter of understanding signed with Turkish Minister of State for Economic Affairs Mustafa Tinaz Titiz.

Minutes before his departure the minister told IRNA that political and economic relations between Iran and Federal Republic of Germany will be discussed during his stay in Bonn.

Iran will inform the German officials that it is willing to have a share in the German export markets in the Persian Gulf in order to sell Iranian goods to the regional states, Nabavi said.

Nabavi also said that the Islamic Republic has an active presence at the Plodiv trade fair, being held in Bulgaria. Iran is displaying its industrial and commercial commodities in the fair with a view to increase its non-oil exports to Bulgaria. Iran's participation is very important, he added.

**Perpetrators of Qom, Tehran Bombings Executed**
*LD261351 Tehran IRNA in English 0830 GMT 26 Sep 86*

[Text] Qom, Sept, 26, IRNA — Three agents of two bomb explosions in Tehran and Qom last month were executed here Friday morning.

The people who witnessed the executions, shouted cries of "Allah-o-Akbar (God is great)", "Death to the U.S.", "Death to Munafiq (referring to members of the outlawed Mujahideen Khalq organization"), and urged officials to severely counter plots of anti-revolutionaries.

The executed were Soleiman Nouri, Mohammad Vaisi, and Ismail Nouri.

A booby-trapped car bomb exploded near the holy shrine of Hadhrate Ma'sumeh, sister of Imam Reza (AS), in Qom on Aug. 16, martyring 16 people and wounding 100 others.

Three days later, a car bomb went off at Ferdowsi Square, in central Tehran, martyring six people and wounding scores of others.